

# The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, January 20, 1746.

Since our last arrived a Holland Mail.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 14.

Vienna, Jan. 8. N. S.

**P**RINCE Charles is returned hither from the Army in Bohemia. A Detachment is made from his Army to supply what has been drawn from that of Marshal Traun's. The rest of the Bohemian Army is to be quartered in Bohemia, Moravia, and in Hungary.

*Copenhagen, Jan. 8. N. S.* The Mortality which rages amongst the Cattle of this Country, being likely to occasion a very great Scarcity and Dearth of Provisions, an Ordonnance, dated the 28th of December 1745, is issued out, to prohibit the Exportation of Sheep and Lambs, Sheep or Lambs Flesh and Tallow; as also of Hogs, Hogs Flesh (whether smoaked or salted) and Lard, from the Kingdom of Denmark. There is no Ice as yet in the Sound or the Categat, so that two of the Danish India Ships failed from hence lately, and a third was to go off last Night or this Morning.

*Copenhagen, Jan. 11. N. S.* By the last Post from Stockholm there is Advice, that a Body of Swedish Officers, engaged in the French Service, who together with their Servants amount to between 4 and 500 Men, were all set out for Gotténbourg; where it was thought a Ship would be ready to sail away with them by the first of this Month. The King of Denmark rested much better these two Nights than he had done for some Time before; and his Cough, it is said, is almost gone: However, his Majesty keeps his Chamber, dining only with the Queen. There was no Council held Yesterday, but the Affairs of the War Office were dispatched by his Majesty, as usual.

*Berlin, Jan. 11. N. S.* His Prussian Majesty continues here. Yesterday the Regiment of the Gens d'Arms marched into the Town, so that all the Regiments, except that of Kleist, which is on its March from Upper Silesia, and that of Kalckstein, have taken up their old Quarters hereabouts. The Officers of the Regiments of Horse are selling their Horses, which the Quarter-master General Massow reviews and buys up, and after marking those which he thinks proper for the Artillery, sends them to the Farmers and principal Inhabitants of the Villages in this Neighbourhood, who have the Liberty to use them, on Condition of holding them in Readiness to be assembled on the first Notice.

*Willemstadt, Jan. 14.* The Thaw came on here early this Morning, and as soon as the Harbour is open, no time will be lost in beginning and going on with the Embarkation of the Troops for England: Capt. Powlet is arrived with the Squadron design'd for their Convoy.

*St. James's, Jan. 7.* This Day the Baron de Boettelaer,

Plenipotentiary Minister from the States General, had a private Audience of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; to which he was introduced by Sir Clement Cottrill Dormer, Kt. Master of the Ceremonies.

*Westminster, Jan. 19.* His Majesty came this Day to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**A**T the opening of this Session of Parliament, I did not think it proper to lay any thing before you for your Consideration, but what immediately related to the present unnatural Rebellion, and our Security at home. The daring Attempt, which the Rebels have since made upon this Part of my Kingdom, has been happily disappointed; and, as their precipitate Flight before a small Number of my Troops, must greatly dispirit their Followers; so, that inviolable Duty and Loyalty, which have been so universally and steadily shewn by my faithful Subjects, and shall never be forgotten by me, must convince them, how vain and ill-grounded their Hopes are, of any Addition of Strength from such an Enterprize. I have not only sent a considerable Body of our national Forces into Scotland, and ordered the Hessian Troops in my Pay to be landed there; but have also made such a Disposition of the rest of my Forces, by Land, as well as by Sea, that, I hope, by the Blessing of God, this Rebellion will, in a short Time, be extinguished, and our Enemies, who have so long menaced us with an Invasion, be deterr'd by the seasonable Preparations made for our Defence.

The Election of the Emperor, which I very zealously promoted, was an Event of great Importance, not only to the Support of the House of Austria, but to the Liberties of Europe in general. I did also, during the Course of the last Year, exert my earnest Endeavours to bring about an Accommodation between the Empress, the King of Poland, and the King of Prussia, and laid a proper Foundation for it, by the Convention made between me, and the King of Prussia. This great Work being at length perfected, under my Mediation, by the Treaty lately concluded at Dresden, the interior Tranquillity of Germany amongst the Princes of the Empire is now restor'd. My next Care has been, and shall continue to be applied to improve this Accommodation to the best Advantage, by procuring an immediate Succour to be sent to Italy, and such a Strength for the Defence and Security of the United Provinces, as may preserve that Republick, the



ancient and natural Ally of this Kingdom, and one main Support of the Protestant Cause, from the Destruction with which it is threatened, as well as to attain a safe and honourable Peace. The States General have made the most pressing Instances to me to assist them in this difficult Conjunction. The imminent Dangers to which they are, at present, exposed, which do so nearly affect the Safety of Great Britain, as well as the very Being of Holland, call for our most serious Attention; for the Interests of the two Nations are so united, that whatsoever brings Ruin upon the one, must, in Consequence, be attended with the most fatal Mischiefs to the other. These Reasons have induced me to assure the States, that I will, to the utmost of my Power, according to the Circumstances of my own Dominions, co-operate with them towards opposing the further Progress of our Enemies in the Netherlands, and procuring a proper Security for the Republic against the ambitious and destructive Designs of France. In order to this necessary End, Measures are now actually concerting between me, and the States, for furnishing this Assistance on my Part, as early and effectually as possible, and for their making such an Augmentation of their present Forces, as their own immediate Preservation, and the Necessity of Affairs, absolutely require.

The great Advantages, which we have received from our naval Strength, in protecting the Commerce of my Subjects, and intercepting and distressing that of our Enemies, have been happily experienced by the former, and severely felt by the latter. I am therefore determined to be particularly attentive to this important Service, and to have such a Fleet at Sea early in the Spring, as may be sufficient to defend ourselves, and effectually to annoy our Enemies.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

It is with much Regret, that I find myself obliged to ask any farther Aids of my People. I am so sensible of the Burthens they endure, that nothing could give me so sincere a Pleasure as to lighten them. But the Considerations, I have laid before you, are so necessary to our own Preservation, that I doubt not, you will grant me such a Supply, as shall be sufficient for these Purposes. The proper Estimates shall soon be laid before you; and I earnestly recommend it to you, to take the most effectual Methods to maintain the Publick Credit in this Conjunction.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have fully opened to you my Views and Intentions, which are so essential to the Honour of my Crown, and the true Interest and Well-being of my Kingdoms, that I depend on your vigorous Support, and the utmost Unanimity and Dispatch in your Proceedings.

*From the London Prints, Jan. 14.*

Paris, Dec. 30. O. S. Orders have been dispatched to Alsace and Franche-Comte, to march forthwith from those two Provinces a Body of 20,000 Men for Italy. It is said the Court has taken this Resolution upon Advice that the Court of Vienna is sending a large Body of Troops to Italy. We are assured that the Court of Spain will augment her Army in Lombardy with a Body of 12,000 Men.

The Troops at Boulogn, consist of 13 Battalions and 4 Squadrons. The Pretender's second Son, who is in that Town, review'd them the 25th Instant. Five hundred Ladders have been shipp'd there, which are broad enough for two Men to mount a-breast; and every Tide brings in more Transports laden with Provisions and warlike Stores. A few Days ago they were obliged to run ashore 13 Transports, because some English Privateers were in Pursuit of them; but eight of them have been got off again, and the Soldiers broke the others in Pieces after taking out their Cargoes. Tho' the Embarkation destin'd for the intended Expedition is ready to put to Sea, we are nevertheless assured that it will not go off 'till the Court receives Letters from the Pretender's eldest Son with Notice of the Place where the Descent should be made.

Letters from Brest of the 19th say, that the Men of War expected from Cadiz are arrived in that Harbour: They had served as Convoy to a great Number of Martinico Ships bound to Marfilles. The Brest Squadron was still in the Road of that Harbour on the 19th Instant.

Paris, Jan. 3. O. S. We are now assured that the King will put himself at the Head of the Army in Flanders, towards the End of March next. The intended Embarkations at Boulogn, Calais and Dunkirk, have been countermanded, because the English Men of War continually lie off those Ports: However, we are assured his Majesty has declar'd that it is his Majesty's ultimate Resolution that the said Embarkations be made the first favourable Opportunity. We talk of an Edict for bringing all the Weights and Measures of the Kingdom to the same Standard. It is likewise said, that 140,000 Militia are to be raised in the Kingdom this Winter.

Brussels, Jan. 2. O. S. We hear from Tournay, that the Garrison of that Town, which consists of 15,000 Men, is ordered to be in Readiness to march on the first Notice.

According to the Lists we have seen of the Troops which the Empress-Queen is to send hither, and the Assurances we have of the Efforts which her Imperial Majesty's Allies intend to make, we shall have in these Provinces, next Spring, an Army of 10,000 Men at least.

Hague, Jan. 17. The Prince of Waldeck set out Yesterday, early in the Morning, Post for Antwerp, in order to assist at a great Council of War which is to be held there; but is expected back again hither on Tuesday or Wednesday at farthest. There has happened at Antwerp an Affair that has made some sort of Noise: There arrived on the 10th a Person who called himself a Gentleman of Saxony, furnished with a Passport from the Marshal Count de Saxe; he talked in a high Strain, of Domesticks and Equipages that were to follow him: But the Earl of Dunmore suspecting, from his Behaviour, that there was something more in this Person than he cared to declare, caused him to be arrested; but, upon opening his Letters, it appeared that he was only charged with Dispatches to Dresden, in order to solicit a Body of Troops, or at least to prevent that Court from granting any Auxiliaries to the Maritime Powers; upon which his Letters were returned him, and he was allowed to proceed. It is generally believed here, that nothing can prevent our coming to Extremities with the Court of



France directly; and, in all Probability, the next Mail will bring a Declaration of War, either from hence, or from Paris.

The following is an exact Copy of the Letter, written by the King to the Duke of Penthièvre, Admiral of France, in relation to the Ships belonging to the Dutch.

#### C O U S I N,

THE just Motives that have determined me to pass the Arrêt, given this Day in my Royal Council of Finances, are sufficiently known; the Import of which is, That for the future, and from the Day of the Proclamation of my said Arrêts, the Subjects of the States General of the United Provinces are to cease to enjoy in the Ports and Cities of my Kingdom, and under my Dominion, all the Advantages that I granted them by the Treaty of Commerce made with the States General, the 21st of December 1739; and, in Consequence thereof, they are to be treated, as well as for the Persons, as for their Ships, Cargoes, Goods and Effects, Navigation and Commerce, as other Neutral Nations are, with whom I have neither Convention, nor Treaty of Commerce. I write you this Letter, to let you know, that my Intention is, that you should put this Arrêt in Execution, so far as depends upon your Office of Admiral of France; and to that End, I desire, that you would signify in all my Ports, Havens, and Roads, what I have certified to you as my Pleasure; to the End, that the Officers of the Admiralty may comply in all Cases that fall under their Cognizance; but more particularly, as to the Proceedings with respect to Prizes; and that the Captains of Privateers may be informed thereof, which is the End of my writing this, &c.

Verfailles, Dec. 31, 1745.

L O U I S.

And lower,

PHYLYPEAUX.

#### L O N D O N, Jan. 14.

Orders are sent for Brigadier Bligh's Regiment of Foot to guard the Rebels taken at Carlisle, to London, who were to sit out from thence as Yesterday.

Yesterday the Mayor and Town Clerk of Carlisle arrived in Town, under the Custody of his Majesty's Messengers.—The Hon. Edward Vernon Esq; Admiral of the White, set out out Yesterday for his Seat at Norton, near Ipswich in Suffolk.

Yesterday came Advice, that two Dutch Ships bound from Galloway for Amsterdam, are taken by a French Privateer and carried into Dunkirk.—The Henrietta, Taverner, bound from Lisbon to Dublin, is taken by the French and carried into St. Malos.—The Epwich, Gadlie, from Virginia for London, and the Alexander, — of and from Bristol for Boston, are taken and carried into Bayonne.

Yesterday came Advice from Port l'Orient, by way of Holland, that a French Man of War arrived there from the Havannah, which Place she left the 30th of November, in Company with six Spanish Men of War, of Admiral Reggio's Squadron, bound to Old Spain, having on board an immense Quantity of Specie.

We hear that a great Number of our worthy R—vers are firmly resolved, that since it has pleased Heaven to deliver us from the immediate Ruin with which we were

lately threatened, they will, upon their reassembling, concur in promoting such Laws and Enquiries as may secure us against any Danger of the like Ruin for the Future.—On this Occasion the following Queries are most humbly submitted to Consideration.

Whether the wrong Opinion our Enemies had conceived of the Disloyalty of the British Nation, did not proceed from the just Complaints that were made against Corruption and Partiality in the late Administration of Government?

Whether the entire rooting out such Corruption and Partiality, if any of it yet remain, be not the only Way to silence all Complaints, and keep our Enemies in eternal Despair of ever prevailing over us?

Whether the searching into particular Cases of this Corruption and Partiality, in the most recent Instances, be not the most effectual Way of exposing it, and tracing out the Means of eradicating it in all publick Offices?

Whether the Loyalty of a free People ought any more to be suspected from the Londness of their Complaints, after what has appeared on this critical Occasion?

Whether a People who can thus unite in Loyalty and Duty, upon the Appearance of Danger from abroad, ought not always to have a Regard shewn to their Remonstrances, when they suspect Danger from any bad Stewardship at home?

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, Nov. 21.

Our Gazette of this Day gives us an Account, that a Squadron of six Men of War, with twenty Transports being arrived at Canada from Old France.—If this be true, 'tis probable the French intend to make an Attempt to recover Cape Breton.

Bank Stock 124. India Stock 161 a 160 3 4ths. South Sea Stock no Price.

Continuation of the Review of the Affairs of Europe, &c.

Notwithstanding the Temptations that were thrown in the Way of his Polish Majesty, which seemingly kept him a long while in doubt which Party to take, this Prince at length came heartily into the Views of the Court of Vienna. A prevailing Motive with him, it was thought, at least equal to the Promises of the Allies, was the Danger of losing the Polish Crown, by accepting that of the Empire. Yet, after he had joined his Troops in the Battle of Friedberg, he was frequently represented as still wavering.

The King of Prussia, as soon as he could effect it after the Victory above-mentioned, drew together two Armies on the opposite Frontiers of the Saxon Dominions, threatening them with an immediate Invasion. No Hostilities were however committed in either of these Quarters, nor any that were considerable between the Prussians and Austrians (whom the Saxons had now left to defend their own Dominions) till the severe Weather came on, and the Armies all retired into Winter Quarters.

In the mean time, chiefly through the Interest of his Britannic Majesty, the Grand Duke was elected King of the Romans in September, by seven Voices out of 9. Though the King of Prussia and the Elector Palatine had all along protested against such Election, great Hopes were at last entertained that it would be unanimous; a

Convention, previous to a Treaty of Peace, having been before concluded with that View between their Britannic and Prussian Majesties. Whether the Prussian Monarch perceived that the Designs were not yet given up against his Dominions, or whatever else was the Reason, this Convention did not produce the desired Effect; the Brandenburg and Palatine Ministers withdrew from Fancfort before the Election, and their Masters continued protesting against it after it was over.

As a Rebellion was then broke out in Scotland, and grown to such a Head that it was found necessary to call home our Troops from Brabant, it was hoped the Court of Vienna would have consented to any reasonable Terms of Accommodation in the Empire, that she might have employed all her Strength against the French and Spaniards in Italy, and against the French upon the Rhine and in the Netherlands, the latter Seat of War in particular being left destitute upon the Return of the British Troops. But the Policy of this Court led it into quite other Measures. The Dutch with a very few Austrians, were left to guard Brabant; Italy was committed to the King of Sardinia, assisted also by a few Austrians; and the Circles near the Rhine were admonished to take Care of themselves. It now appeared that the Designs against Silesia were so far from being given up, that they were extended even to the hereditary Dominions of the House of Brandenburg.

[To be continued.]

#### EDINBURGH, January 20.

On Friday Afternoon the Lord Semple's Regiment arrived here, and were quartered in this City; and we hear the Scots Fusiliers are at Musselburgh.

Saturday Morning Advice came to Town, that his Excellency Lieutenant General Hawley came up with the Rebels on Friday the 17th current; and as the following Account of the Action betwixt his Majesty's Forces and the Rebel Army, about a Mile to the Westward of Falkirk, was transmitted to us this Morning, we are desired to publish it verbatim, viz.

Thursday last the Army, under General Hawley, having assembled near Falkirk, encamped to the Westward of that Place, and about one o'Clock on Friday there were repeated Informations of the Inrelligence that Morning received, that the Rebels were marching by the South-side of the Torwood toward Dunipace. These Accounts being confirmed, the Army was immediately drawn up in Order of Battle, and marched Southward to meet them.

The Action began half an Hour after three. The Dragoons made the Attack with the Appearance of great Resolution, but upon receiving the first Fire retired towards the Right, and many of them fled; this with a violent Storm of Wind and Rain, which blew full in the Face of the Troops, put the Foot of the left Wing in great Disorder. This Confusion being immediately perceived by the Officers on the Right, they without loss

of time marched to stop the Progress of the Rebels, which they effectually did; and by their good Conduct, and the Alacrity of some Corps, drove them by a continued Fire from the Field with the utmost Precipitation. In the mean time the disordered Infantry was rallied. The Rebels gave them nothing to do. The Right Wing was entire Masters of the Field, where the whole of the Troops continued till it was near dark, a full Hour after all Firing was ceased: But finding that the Rain had greatly spoiled their Arms and Ammunition, it was judged proper to pursue their Advantage no farther, and for want of Provisions and Ammunition, the Army marched that Night to Linlithgow, and continued its March next Day to Edinburgh.

The Loss of the Regular Troops, by the best Computation, does not exceed 200; and by all Accounts the Rebels have at least lost double that Number.

The Regiments, that most distinguished themselves, were Barrel's and Legonier's Foot.

We hear that several of the Officers taken at the Battle of Gladsmuir, and confined in the House of Glamis, &c. are come to Town.

This being his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Birth-day, we had a Round of Great Guns from the Castle at Noon.

☾ This Day, the 10th Day of the Moon, it is high Water at Leith, Forenoon, at 9 o'clock, 54 M. Afternoon, at 10, 18 M. Tuesday, Forenoon, at 10, 42 M. Afternoon, at 11, 6 M. Wednesday, Forenoon, at 11, 30 M. Afternoon, at 11, 54 M.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

That PATRICK DRUMMOND, at his Shop in the Lawn market, opp site to Libberton's Wynd, Edinburgh, continues to sell all Sorts of Garden, Grass and Tree Seeds, Gardening U ensils, &c. but by the Stoppage of Shipping has only got home a few Things by Land for early Sowing. As his Employers last Year had Satisfaction given them, both as to the Goodness of his Seeds and Reasonableness of his Prices, such as please to employ him this Year, may depend on the like good Usage; and that there may be no Time lost, they will please to forward their Commissions, that they may be answered so soon as the Ships arrive; and such Things as are ordered for early Sowing, shall be sent immediately. Any who want Catalogues, may demand them at said Shop.

N.B. He has just now a curious Variety of Flower Roots in Water Glass's, which will blow very early; likewise a Parcel of Red Mats for making Molonies.

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